THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF-REDUC-TION BILL DISSECTED.

What It Really Is-Its Vicious Assault Upon American Industrial Interests Exposed

Facts for the Consideration o. Voters.

Pacts for the Consideration o. Voters.

(Prepared by the Boston Home-market Club.)

The following table shows exactly how the Democratic Mills tariff-reflection bill proposes to strike down the protective duties that under Republican laws have stiraulated American industries, increased the wages of American labor, furnished a profitable home mark t for our farmers, and given to American workingmen the most comfortable and happy homes in the world. Although a few items cited below have been dropped out of this bill amee it was reported, the following list represents the changes of the existing tariff proposed by the Mills bill, as it was indorated by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis; and without a star for its against an item, it so passed the House in apite of opposition and protests from the Republican minerity.

| Articles. | Protective du- ties udder the Republican tarif. | under th |
|--|--|------------|
| Timber Hewn and sawed and tim- ber used for spars and in building wharves. | 20 P ot, Al val. | Froe list, |
| Square or sided. Wood, unman Tetal Vegetables, fresh or in brine eu- eumbors pickles, carbages trpips, carrois, beets, to- maties, pump- kins, squashes, etc.) | 20 per c. ad val. 10 per c. ad val. | Free list. |
| Meats, game and | 10 per o. ad val. | Free list. |
| Milk, frosh | Free Hat | Froe Bat. |
| Figgs, yelks | | |
| Beans, pens and split pens, | 10 and 20 per c. | Free list. |
| Briatles | to cents per in. | Pron Bat, |

| Garden seeds Wools—Clothing wools of various grades. Woolen rags, chodly, etc Potato starch | 12 & 10c. per It | Free list. |
|---|------------------|--|
| THE INTERESTS OF | | Landau and the second |
| Articles. | the Republi | Propose rate unde Democrati Mills bill. |
| Timber-Hewnand sawed and tim- berused for spirs and in building | velorem | Free list. |
| Wharves | le per cuble it | Free list. |

Bawed boards, \$1 and \$2 per cent. ad ralorem. Free list, planks, and deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber Hubs, for wheels, 20 per cent, ad posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, ear-Free list. blocks, heading-blocks, and all

like blocks or sticks, rough, hown, or sawed hown, of sawe.

only

Staves of wood 10 p. c. ad val.

Free list.

Fick trand palings 20 p. c. ad val.

Free list.

Laths. 15c per 1,000.

Free list.

Shingles 1.50 to \$2 per
or spruce 1,000.

Free list.

Free list. glass valorem. Free list.

Hemlock extract, 20 per cent, ad
for tanning valorem. Free list.

Barytes. 10 p. c. ad val.

All earths or clay, \$1.50 per ton. Free list.

Pree list.

Froe list. Brick 20 p. c. ad val. Free list. makers use... valorem... Free list.
Bulbs and bu bous 20 per cent. ad
roots, not medi-valorem... Free list.

*Plaster of Paris, 20 per cent. ad ground or cal valurem.... Free list. cined andstone, and all building or monumental stone, unminiti-

Stone, unmaintaine factured. Ic per pound. Free Est.
Slate, and manus per cent. ad per cent. ad ratures of sixte valorem valorem
Saws. 40 p. c. ad val. 30 p. c. ad val.
Cabinet and house furniture, finish 35 per cent. ad 30 per cent. ad ad valorem ed valorem valorem Anvils, anchors or icis per pound i ge per p'nd parts thereof, mill irons or mill crinks of wrought

scon, and wright-iron for ships, and forgings of iron and steel for vessels, steam on-Disk. motives, or parta each 25 pounds or Lumber, boards, planks, deals and other sawed lum-

whitewood, syes-more and basewood—
Planed or finished \$1.5) per 1,000 50c per 1,000 on one side.
Planed or finished \$2 per 1,000 \$1 per 1,000 on two sides.
Planed on two \$2.0 per 1,000 \$1.00per 1,000 sides, tongued feet feet. wood-

ber of hemlock.

and grooved.

All other articles of sawed lumber not elsewhere speci-Planed or finished \$2.50 per 1,000,50c per 1,000

tongued and \$3 per 1,000 \$1 per 1,000 prooved..... feet. feet.
Planed on two
sides, tongued 83.50 per 1,000 \$1,50 per 1,000

and newspapers.

dence reposed in him. The spirit of all his adBized or gined for 20 per cent, ad 15 per cent ad dresses has been invariably characterized by

Br'shes of all k'nds 30 per cent, ad valorem.

Card-clothing for 25 to 45 cts per 15 to 25c, per factories.

C'rriages and parts 35 per cent, ad 30 per cent, ad of.

Valorem.

Cotton Goods—Under the existing tariff all cotton manufactures are protected by a specific duty equivalent to about 40 per cent, on the average common grides less, and the fine grades more. The Mills bill aboltshes all syecific duties and substitutes a sweeting advalorem duty of 40 per cent, for all kinds of goods. As the oil valorem duties invite fraudulent undervaluations, while practically reduce duties a to 10 per cent, the practical effect of such a change in the jarriff would be to reduce the protection on line goods so as to prevent

the projection on fine goods so as to prevent their manufacture in this country. Woolen Goods—The pressure thriff imposes a Weolen Goods—The press. tariff imposes a duty of about 25 cents per point has an equivalent for the duty on wood, of which the woolsers on course and 15 per cent, advelored on the wools. As the pound duty is intended to be made a little mare than the average duty on the wool, to go and against errors, that is also a slight protection to these engager in wo len. The Democratic Extravagance.

The Democratic in the outgoing scruting of the administration of the extracting scruting of the

manufacturing. The Mills bill also ishes the pound duty ductures of face wood and imposes an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent and 49 per cent on imposed wordens. The farmer loses the advantage of the duty on wood, and the manufacturer if left with nothing but the advalorem duty on imported woolens, the effect of which must be to increase importations, develop greater undervaluations, and thus injure the home manufacturers

FORAKER ON CLEVELAND.

The Ohio Governor Talks About the White House Humbug as Though He Had Knowa Him from Boyhood.

making such a pruticy in one direction—namely: that of each illustrate with extraordinary results. The same planers charges Beptiblicens with extraordinary results. The same planers charges Beptiblicens with extravatance. The Free dent has repeated these charges over and over, and has range the changes upon Democratic economy. The old Roman is traveling about the country prating in his garrulous way of Republican dishonesty and recklesaness of expanditures. The Democratic platform of 1884 pledged the administration to restore economy. The President in his letter of acceptance promised an honest, simple, plain, and economical auministration, and emphasized the need of honesty and frugality in making his appeal to voters.

How have these various pledges been carried How have these various pledges been carried out? The official figures obtained from the books of the Pressury by Senator Allison show

Known Him from Boyhood.

In a speech at Richmond, Indiana, Governor Forsker referred to a boorish remark made about General Harrison by Dan Voorhees, and then made the following truthful allusion to the White House surplus:

Rut which kind of a "bigot" is Grover Cleveland? Faint his party and you have him, too. He is a Democrat, He was a Democrat, he will die a Democrat. He was a Dem era, when Democracy meant immen slavery. He was a Democrat when Democracy meant in the language of Judge Taney, "that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." He was a Democrat when Democracy meant the slave-pen, the whipping-post, and the aution-block. He was a Democrat when Democracy meant the slave-pen, the whipping-post, and the aution-block. He was a Democrat when Democracy meant in the penitentiary, to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary, to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary, to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary, to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to the penitentiary to teach a black man the letters of the penitentiary to the penitentiary to the penitent



Democrats called Abraham Lincoln an ape, a gorilla a butcher, a usurper, a tyrant, a beast, and a monster. He was a Democrat when Dan Voorhees, speaking the sentiment; of Democracy, called Union soldiers "Lincoln dogs." He was a Democrat when Democracy chuckled with delight over rebel victories. He was a Demo-crat when Democrats were starving Union soldiers to death in Antersonville and Libby. He was a Democrat who through all the war, from its beginning until its ending, never had a kind word to speak for Abraham Lincoln or the great cause he represented. He is a Dem-ocrat who has never to this day, so far as any-body has knowledge, spoken an unkind word of Jefferson Davis or the cause he represented. He was a Democrat when Democracy opposed the issuing of greenbacks, the establishment of the national banks, and the adoption of every other measure intended for the salvation of the country. He was a Democrat when Democracy opposed specie re, unprion, favored flat money and shameless reputitation. He was a Democrat and shameless reputation. He was a hemcerat through all the long years of war and blood and racons metion, during which Democracy meant only obstinate resistance to the achievement of the grandest series of brilliant events with which American statesmanship and American valor have ever been crowned. He is a Democrat, in short, ever been crowned. He is a Democrat, in short, who has stood with his party on the lowest planes it has ever touched. He is a Democrat who is without any part whatever in any of the glorious achievements of his day and generation. The Union was saved without him. Our battles were fought without him. Secession was shot to death without him. Suffrage was made universal without him. The grand systems of finance that have made our country the wonder and the admiration of the world were all conceived and executed without him. Recall, if you can, the worst days and the lowest depths and the most in amous practices of Democracy, and then paint you a man who has lived through it all, been part of it all, and in sympathy with it all, and you have Grover Cleveland as he entered up in his administration. From then until tered up in his administration. From then until now he has ruled it with a rod of iron. He ha-ied it whither he would. He has had ample opportunity, therefore, to place something on the credit side of his record.

PATRIOTIC WORDS.

Gen. Harrison on the American Home Sentiments Worthy of a Patriot and Statesman.

(From the New York Irish World.) [From the New York Irish World.]
The bonds of party allegiance or the loyalty of intense conviction to a great mational principle are ordinarily sufficient to attract to the standard-bearer of the party or representative of the principle the most cordial allegiance. Even when the standard-bearer is personally unpopular he is generally tolerated for the sake of the party which he represents as in the case with

lar he is generally tolerated for the sake of the party which he represents, as is the case with Cleveland in the Democratic party, which he is endeavoring to use as a means of overturning our industrial system and reducing it to the level of that of Europe. But when the people who are struggling for a great principle find in their standard-bearer a leader worthy of their allegiance and animated by the loftiest sentiments of duty and of patriotiam it insylves them with a spirit of enthusiasm which employed their cause and makes it well-nigh irresistible.

and grooved. feet. feet. feet.

All other manu-factures of wood Potato starch. 2 cts.per pound le per cont. ad valorem.

Potato starch. 2 cts.per pound le per cont. ad valorem.

Printing paper.un-lib per cent. ad la per cent. ad valorem aixed for books valorem.

and newspapers.

Brind for books valorem.

and newspapers.

Brind for books valorem.

and newspapers.

Brind for books valorem.

and newspapers.

Icts. per cent. ad valorem ad valorem ad valorem advalorem and newspapers. printing... valorem. acorem. acount and conservative judgment and en intense devotion to the institutions of the country.

Br'ahes of all k'nds 30 per cent, ad 20 per cent, ad 25 per cent, ad 35 per cent, ad 36 per cent, ad 37 per cent, ad 37 per cent, ad 38 per cent, ad 38 per cent, ad 38 per cent, ad 39 per cent, ad 30 per cent, ad 40 per cent, a

He said:

"The home is the best, as it is the first, school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in schools, valuable as is their instruction. It is in the home that we first learn obeginned code, went for how Parents, subject to the He said : Friction matches.

35 per cent. all 25 per cent.

valorem.

valorem.

only in schools, valuable as is their instruction.

It is in the heme that we first learn obesience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficient government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that bore us, that which is virtuous and pure.

"I take more price in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and prolican party has always been the friend and pro-

that which is virtuous and purs.

"I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and proteor of the American rome than in aught eise. By the bene-leest homestead law it created more than a half mill on of homes; by the Emancipa-tion Proclamation it converted a mil ion cattle pens into homes, and it is true to these principles that will preserve contentment and pros-perity in our homes. These are sentiments worthy of a patriot and statesman. As the Buffelo Catholic Union and

Times well says: "Such sentiments are a source of pride to American manho st, and especially notable as coming from a man wao is a candi-date for the Presidency of this great nation."

who have been recorded for partisan service in defiance of the regulations of the civil service.

There is not a department which is not clogged with tipscures. There is not a department in which two men are not deing the work of one, There did it. There is not a department of the Government that is not being manipulated at present for campaign purposes at the public expense. And this is the retrenchment that was promised four years and! This is the clean housest, and economical administration of which Democrats and mugwumps are boasting!—Chi cago Tribune.

The Maine Victory.

The Republican victory in Maine does not shrink. The majority will be, as Mr. Bla ne telegraphed Monday night, 24,000, with both branches of the Legislature overwhelmingly Republican. This is the largest Republican majority for twenty years. Garfield, popular as he was, only carried the State by 8.85s. The local enthusiasm caused by Mr. Blaine's caudidacy in 1834 resulted in a Republican majority, in the September election, of 19.79s, and of 29.09s for Mr. Blaine himself. That was high-water mark, and the present majority exceeds it. Mr. Manley, Chairman of the State Central Committee, telegraphs can of the State Central Committee, telegraphs to Gen. Harrison, "This means 25,000 for you in November," and we have no doubt it does. The ferce of this vic.o.y cannot be broken. The sense expace that operated in Maine are operating in other States, and will produce a like result. Democrats are trying to belittle the victors by anything the it was a forecome concluvictory by saying that it was a foregone conclusion, that they made very little effort, etc. This is not true. They made great efforts to reduce the Republican pelerities. All accounts from Maine agree that both parties did their beat, and it was a very he campaign. The Democrats expected to make a reduction in the Republicant reals; which they could claim as publican maker by which they could claim as a victory. Instead of that they are completely knocked out, and the Fepublicans come up smiling with the leg est majority since 1866. Unless we mistake the same up to the times, this is the beginning of a tidal wave which will sweep over the country and land every No therm State but he and lev in the Leavillean. bigh and dry in the Republican camp.-Indian-

A Free-Trade Party.

Mr. Cleveland says, in his letter of acceptance "We have entered upon no crusate of free-trade. The reform we reak to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost carefor established in fustries." Mr. Cleveland says in private conversation: "I elieve in free-trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."
Roger O. Mills, the chief instigator of the "re-

form we seek to inaugurate," and the author of the "reform" bill, says: "I desire free-trade, and will not help perfect any law that stands in the way of free-trade."

way of free-trade.

Henry Watterson says: "The Democratic party is a free-trade party or it is nothing. The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go else-Secretary Fairchild says: "Add to the

list as many articles as possible. Reduce du-ties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible. nry George says: "Mr, Cleveland stands before the country a champion of free trade.

Sunset Cox says: "It would be a glorious consummation of this debate could we only have gentlemen on the other side join in this invocation to paper and type, and to the hearts of honest men to clear the way for British Cob-

In the light of these interpretations of Democratic policy, the candidate's attempt to "hedge" is too transparent. It indicates fright, and when the seasor is scared a stampole of the flock is sure to follow.—Indumental Journal.

What Protection Does?

Protection proposes to convert American raw material into finished products for Americans by material into finished products for Americans by American labor, while free trade would import the finished products of foreign labor. Protection would pay American wages while free trade would pay i treign wages. One would keep the pay-rolla in this country, while the other would send them alroad. No country in the world surpasses the United States in the variety, extent and richness of its natural resources. Our fields and farms, mountains and plains are rich with undiscovered or unleveloped wealth. Every kind of metal or metallic ore exists here in ery kind of in-tal or metallic ore exists here in abundance. Our forests yield every kind of tim-ber. We raise more cotten than we can use, and ought to raise more wool. There is nothing and ought to raise more word. There is nothing meanufactured in the world that cannot be manufactured here, and very few things produced in the world that cannot be produced here. Nature, therefore, and the God of nature, have indicated protection of home industries as the true economic policy of the United States. Let us manufac tire our own raw material with out own labor and keep our pay-rolls at home.-Indianapolis Journal.

A Hint to Brice.

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER

THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

He Discusses Public Questions with Dignity and Clearness-The Interests of the Workingman Must Be Looked After-Treats of the Chinese Question, etc.

[Indianapolis special.] Gen. Harrison's letter accepting the nomination to the presidency by the Chicago convention is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1888. "HON. M.M. ESTEE AND OTHERS, COMMIT-TEE-GENTLEMEN: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican National convention I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellowcitizens, has not only occupied all my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign.

I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsi-

bilities which accompany it. "It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause for congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The foreign compet itors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in the law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the lenders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debatés in Congress and by the St? Louis platform the Democratic party will, if supported by the country. lay the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. Is this practical free trade-free trade in the English sense? The legend upon the banner may not be 'free trade'; it may be the more obscure motto 'tariff reform,' but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive or, in dian. Labor was scarce and fully em-deed, very important. The assault itself ployed. But the day of the immigration

is the important fact, Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is lected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions result-ing from the tariff laws may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We can not doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenues upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all com-

peting foreign products. The Republican Faith.

"I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project 'tariff reform,' if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome, and necessary. We do not offer a mixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale wages by adequate, discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

How to Use the Surplus.

"The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to depreciate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire

repeal of the internal taxes. Such a conbeen deposited, should have the advantage lie debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be aflowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency, thus produced, to cource public sentiment upon

other questions. Importation of Contract Labor. the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be persupport in the Senate, and such amendments have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of the protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of



reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will bave no inducement to come and the employer no inducement to send for

Exclusion of the Chinese.

"In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully emcontinue opened to proper immigration we tinctive and conclusive, and are now so theirs. generally accepted as such that the ques-Such amendments or further legislation as evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Purity of the Ballot. "Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic but very unsafe for those who promote it The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish francis upon the ballot Our colored people do not ask special legis lation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice can not be coerced. Schools and Territories.

"The nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endow ment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

"The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. admission should be resolutely refused any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a repub-

ican form of government. Trusts and Pensions.

"The declaration of the convention against 'all combinations of capital organ- At all places west of the line it is Monized in trusts or otherwise to control arbi- day while it is Sunday on the east.

trary the condition of trade among our c expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is importure and sale of oleomargarine is inspection. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idlates with labor, but under the operation of ness with labor, but under the operation of the convention. zens' is in harmony with the views an so great that the repeal of the law need en-tem into any plan of revenue reduction. The worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital ten into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law author-Producers who refuse to join the combinaizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for tion are destroyed, and competition, as an current or deficiency appropriations the element of prices, is eliminated. It cannot people, and not the banks in which it has be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing of its use by stopping interest upon the pub- fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with the subject.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the de claration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and seilors. What they gave and what they suffered I "Closely connected with the subject of had some opportunity to observe, and in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungradgingly; it was not a trade, but an formed here. The law now in force pro-hibiting such contracts received my cordial ning over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Withas may be found necessary effectively to de-liver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The Civil Service.

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removal from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

"I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our Foreign Relations.

"Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. bureau has gone by. While our doors will Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy do not need to issue special invitations to as they are with the national dignity. paid by the consumer, and that the part of the inhabitants of other countries to come We should especially cultivate and the domestic competing article is enhanced to our shores or to share our citizenship, extend our diplomatic and commercial to the amount of the duty on imported articles—that every million of dollars col. limitation is obvious. We should resolute—American States. Our fisheries should be ly refuse to permit foreign governments to fostered and protected. The hardships and send their paupers and criminals to our risks that are the necessary incidents of the doors. We are also clearly under a duty to business should not be increased by an indefend our civil position by excluding alien hospitable exclusion from the near lying races whose ultimate assimilation with our ports. The resources of a firm, dignified people is neither possible nor desirable. The and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly family has been the nucleus of our best im- equal to the prompt and peaceful solution migration and the home the most potent as- of the difficulties that now exist. Our similating force in our civilization. The neighbors will surely not expect in our ports objections to Chinese immigration are dis- a commercial hospitality they deny to us in

"I cannot extend this letter by a special tion has passed entirely around the stage of reference to other subjects upon which the argument. The laws relating to this sub- convention gave an expression. In respect ject would, if I should be charged with to them as well as to those I have noticed, I their enforcement, be faithfully executed. am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating may be necessary and proper to prevent to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

"Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Tommy on Little Girls. Boys is men that have not got as big as their papa, and girls is young women that will be young ladies by and by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam He said to Himself: "Well, I guess I can do better than that if I try again," and then He made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than he did Adam that there has been more women than men in the world ever since. Boys are a trouble; they are wearing on everything but soap. If I could have my way, half the boys in the world would be little girls, and the other half would be dolls. My papa was so nice to me that I guess he must have been a girl when he was a little boy. TOMMI.

Amenities. Scene, parlor (enter old naval officer

invited to dinner). O. N. O .- Ah, Bobby, where's your parents? Bob-They'll be down. I knew you

was coming. O. N. O.-How so?

from, a sody-fountin'?

Bob-I heard ma say to pa: "We are out of salt; buy some new stock." And he said: "Bah! we're going to have old salt for dinner." Lend me ten cents.

Eggsactiy.

Officer-Look'r here, you! What are ve doin' 'round here this time o' morin'? Stranger (boldly)-I'm tendin' to me bisness! What yer s'pose? Officer-Oh, ye are! Where did that

chicken come from? Stranger with more under his coat. savagely-It come from a neg, av corse! What'n blazes did yer tink it come

In a German chart, published in 1870 by Dr. Gleuns, a line dividing places keeping Sunday and Monday respectively, passes through Behring Straits. leaving the Aleutian Isles on the east curves sharply in between the Philip pin s on the west and the Carolines on the cast, then curves again sharply, sweeping north of New Cuinea, and leaving the Chatham Isles on the west.